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do do 99 days, 5.00
do do 100 days, 5.05

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and Loan Money.
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Architect. Designs and plans for both public and private
buildings, together with detailed specifications and
builders' contracts, estimates, etc., furnished at a
notice. Office in Lappin's block.
NEW YORK CASH STORE,
Smith & Botwick, Wholesale and Retail dealers in
all kinds of Goods, Groceries, Lamps, Boots and Shoe
Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Ready-made Clothing, and
every kind of merchandise at the very lowest
prices.

BOOTS & SHOES

A LARGE INVENTORY OF
FRESH GOODS
Just Received.

I DESIRE to inform my numerous patrons and the pub
lic generally that I have just returned from the ex
tern markets with a large and well selected stock of
BOOTS & SHOES,
which, for variety of styles and excellence of workman
ship
CANNOT BE BEAT.

Look at the list of a few articles named below:
Men's Split, Buff, Gt. Knit, Patent, Slaughter, and
French Rip
BROGANS,
at prices ranging from 90 cts. to \$2.00.
Men's Pat. Hosiery, Leather, Gt. and Gt.
OXFORD TIES,
from \$1.00 to \$2.00.
Men's Gt. Pat. Glove, Gt. and Gt.
Necked and Pegged Congress,
from \$1.25 to \$2.00.
Ladies English Knitting, Gt. and Gt.
\$1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50.
SIDE LACE HEEL,
only 67 1/2 cents.

LADIES KID CONG HEEL,
from \$1.00 to \$2.00.
Gt. Kid, Glove, Gt. and Gt.
BOOTEES,
from \$1.25 to \$1.75.
Ladies Kid, Knitting, Carpet and Toilet
SLIPPERS,
at prices ranging from 40 cents to \$1.50.

Boys' Misses' and Children's Wear,
a great variety, and at correspondingly low rates.
I am enabled, by buying strictly for cash and of
heavy manufacturers, to give a better article for
less money
than any other concern does. I am not pastor,
but selling a large stock of goods. There is now in store
a good stock of

Custom Made Work,
and am prepared, as usual, to
MANUFACTURE TO ORDER
with promptness and reasonable rates.
For the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, I
am sincerely grateful and hope for a continuance of the
same. I would not call a call from about purchasing,
feeling well assured that I can save them a Milwaukee,
Chicago or Rochester profit.
Sign of Big Boot, opposite McKee & Beck's, Main
street, Janesville, Wis.

PHOTOGRAPHY ALBUMS
Photograph Portraits.
We have just received another large invoice of
Photograph Albums, some beautiful styles.
Photographs of Gov. Harvey,
with his own signature, for sale.
J. O. J. DEARBORN,
JANESVILLE, WIS.

ALL KINDS OF JUNCTION BLANK
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW GOODS!

WHEELLOCK'S

JUST RECEIVED, a splendid assortment of

CROCKERY.

consisting of several patterns of

White Iron Stone China,

the best in the New York markets, and latest styles.

Full stock.

STONE CHINA, COLORED WARE, C. G. WARE, EMBROID WARE,
PAINTED WARE, YELLOW AND ROSEBUD WARE, ETC.

Also, a fine assortment of

PORCELAIN CHINA WARE,

Fancy and Plain, in sets and by match. A large
assortment of

GLASSWARE,

Present and Out, Plain and Fancy. Splendid lot of

Kerosene Lamps

will be sold very low.

HAND LAMPS, SIDE LAMPS, ETC., etc.

KEROSENE LANTERNS,

something new also.

OIL AND FLUID LANTERNS

good choice.

LAMP CHIMNEYS, SHADES, ETC.

Fine assortment of

Looking Glasses,

TEA TRAYS, CASTORS AND CUPSETS, TABLE

CUTLERY, DESK SETS, RUBBER HAR-

NESS, NEW PATTERNS OF FORKS AND

SPOONS, RUBBER SPOONS, ETC.

These goods were bought very low of Importers and
Manufacturers only, and will

Be sold Cheap.

Call on Old and see if these things are not at "GO
WHEELLOCK'S."

MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE, WIS.

October 10th, 1861.

THE OLD SHOP

UNDER

A New Administration.

THE firm of Hemming & Thomas having been dis-

solved, the undersigned will continue the business at
the stand of the old firm, and will endeavor to

the reputation of the Old Shop as the

Best Boot and Shoe Establishment

in Janesville. He is now receiving a very large and
superior

STOCK OF NEW GOODS,

embracing every variety and style of work from the
finest quality of

Children's and Ladies' Shoes

to the best article of

Men's Boots,

which will be sold at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

and which cannot be excelled by any dealer in the state.

The Manufacturing Department

of the work turned out. This reputation he means to

Fully Maintain,

and pledges himself to his friends to furnish at all

times an article of the durability of wear, quality of

stock and neatness of fit will give

UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION.

Tendering his thanks for the liberal custom heretofore

shown to the shop, the proprietor asks a call from the pub
lic generally to give him a call.

E. THOMAS,
JANESVILLE, April 22d, 1862.

DR. J. BOYCE DODS'

IMPERIAL WINE

BITTERS,

ARE made from a pure and unadulterated Wine,
which is also double the natural strength of other
Wines, and is imported by only one house in the United
States. Also, from the flow of valuable Root, Herbs,
etc., viz: Solomon's Seal, Cinnamon, Camomile Flowers,
Gentian, Wild Cherry, Blackberry, and Raspberry.

W. W. CHALKER,
JANESVILLE, Wis.

THE WORLD

introduce

THEIR EQUAL!

We do not profess to have discovered some "Roots"
known only to the Indians of Sonora, and a
cure for "all diseases with flesh in the body," but we
claim to present to the public a truly valuable preparation,
which, every intelligent person in this country
will approve of and recommend. A remedy for

INCIDENT CONSUMPTION,

Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the
Nervous System, Female Piles, Diseases peculiar
to Females, Debility, and all cases requiring a Tonic,
they are

UNSUPERSED!

For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they
are truly valuable.

For the aged and infirm, or for persons of a weak
constitution, or for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers,
and all public speakers, persons afflicted with
Bromitis, Stomachic Disorders, and all persons leading a
sedentary life, they all prove truly beneficial.

As a Beverage, they are wholesome, innocent and de-
licious to the taste. They produce all the exhilarating
effects of Brandy or Wine, without intoxicating; and
are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to excessive
use of strong drink, and wish to refrain from it. They
are pure and unadulterated from the poison contained in
the adulterated Wine and Liquors with which the
country is flooded.

Physicians, Clergymen and temperance advocates, as
an act of humanity should assist in spreading these
truly valuable BITTERS over the land, and thereby
prevent and cure innumerable diseases.

CHALKER'S WIDFELD & CO.,
Proprietors, 51 William St., New York.
And sold by Druggists generally.

J. R. CURTIS, Agent, Janesville.

GENTLEMEN!

I am now opening the largest and best stock of

Hats and Caps

ever brought to Janesville, comprising the very

Latest Styles and Best Materials

with must and will be sold

EXTREMELY LOW

for the cash, at the Hat Store, West side,
opposite J. H. BEAL'S.

A Great Want Supply.

Received this day, at
JANESVILLE, Wis.

WARRANTED, WEDNESDAY, 11th

First Great Arrival

SPRING GOODS!

BY

RIORDAN & LEECH.

NOTWITHSTANDING that other merchants are

claiming the first arrivals of the season, it is a

well known fact that our

NEW STOCK

has been exhibited to the people

Several Days in Advance

in cloth and silk.

Stella Shawls, Cashmere Shawls, &c.

Ladies Cloakings

of every shade and color. A large lot of

PARASOLS

bought at auction, which will be sold at correspondingly

low prices.

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS!

consisting of three ply Linen Collars, Neck Ties, &c.
A beautiful line of French, English and American

Fancy Cassimeres and Coatings

available for the present season. An entire stock of

DOMESTICS,

consisting of

Bleached and Brown Sheetings and

Shirtings, Pillow Case Goods,
Shirtings, Stripes, Denims,
Tickings, Cottonades, &c.,

all of which have been purchased since the late decline
in cotton goods and will be sold at correspondingly
low prices.

of any other store in town, and our Buyer having had

THE FIRST SELECTION

of the New York markets, we are enabled to offer the

Choicest Variety of Goods

to be found in any city in the west.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

Beautiful Plain and striped Muscadines, Berrie Mo-
hairs, striped and plain, Hosiery, French Poling,
Chin Plaid, Printed Reps, Black and White
Checks, Silk Warp duffs, Gilets, New
Styles of Chiffon Blouses, &c.

EMBROIDERERS!

English Thread Laces, Black
Braidings, Laces, Muslin Edgings and
Insertions, Lace Trimmings, French Poling,
Chiffon Plaid, Printed Reps, Black and White
Checks, Silk Warp duffs, Gilets, New
Styles of Chiffon Blouses, &c.

Also plain and dotted

SWISS

Muslins, Jaconets, Cambrics, Brilliant, &c.

New Styles of

SPRING CLOAKS,

Boots and Shoes,

and

CROCKERY!

It is unnecessary to commend our extensive stock,
we solicit

AN EXAMINATION

of our assortment of goods, and are quite certain they
will be found at least as good as any ever before offered
to the Janesville community.

RIORDAN & LEECH.

DRY GOODS,

Carpets, Oil Cloths

AND

CROCKERY

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Black Silks,

Plain and figured. Beautiful double faced

Figured Silks,

all colors and qualities.

POUDSOIE,

all colors.

BROCADE MOZAMBIQUES,

Chock Mohairs, Challies, Lawns,

and everything else in the

DRESS GOODS LINE

to please the most fastidious, and at prices that

DEFT COMPETITION.

LADIES CLOTHS,

all colors, qualities and prices.

CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, CLOTHLIES,

LACE POINTS.

Shawls, &c., &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES,

at astonishing low prices

Jockies,

Shawls,

Ribbons,

Parasols,

Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

Carpets, Carpets, Carpets,

Just received.

OIL CLOTHS,

all widths.

CROCKERY,

by the piece, set or package, all of which will be sold

Lowest Possible Prices

for cash.

Thankful for past favors, all are invited to call.

april 1st

O. K. DENNETT.

NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC!!

THE ENCHanted SCOTCHMAN.

The Skating Quadrille.

General's March.

Swing Song.

Tiger Toller.

The Lovers' Vow.

Our Captain's Last Words.

Stand Up for Uncle Sam My Boys.

The John Brown Song.

Silent Evening.

The Vacant Chair.

Little Love and Pique.

Oh, Are You Sleeping Giggly.

The Hummel and Feathering Giggly more, Scotch!

My South Thy Secret Giggly more, Scotch!

Norman's Entry Lull.

The Russian Polka.

Received this day, at
JANESVILLE, Wis.

WARRANTED, WEDNESDAY, 11th

DAILY GAZETTE.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette,
From the 13th Wisconsin Battery.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1862.

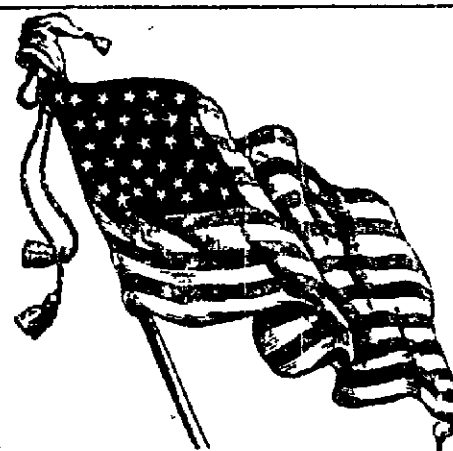
EDITORIAL GAZETTE:—A serious accident

took place here last night, which, perhaps,

you have heard of ere this. Harvey Com-

stock, from the town of Rock, belonging to

our company, was shot through the care-



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

A Republican Convention will be held in the city of Watertown, on Wednesday, September 24th 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate to Congress from the Second Congressional District. All loyal electors of the district, without regard to past political differences, who, in a short time of national trial and peril, will sustain the state and federal administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war, until rebellion is crushed, traitors punished, the integrity of the Union preserved, and the supremacy of the constitution and laws enforced and respected throughout every state and territory included within the national boundaries, are invited to unite with the Republicans in electing delegates to this convention.

Each Assembly and Senatorial district will be entitled to two delegates in said convention.

D. F. HOPKINS, W. M. GRISWOLD,
LUTHER A. COLE, H. H. GILES,
S. J. TODD, J. M. BURGESS.

Dated August 8, 1862.

OWN OF HARMONY.

The republican electors of the town of Harmony are requested to meet at the house of John Young on FRIDAY, Sept. 12th, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Senatorial, Assembly and County Conventions. By order of the committee.

P. SCHMITZ, Chairman.

The Rebels in Maryland.

The report that the rebels have crossed over into Maryland is probably correct. It is said that they have a force of infantry as well as cavalry, headed by Gen. Lee, and that they have occupied Frederick and Poolesville. The inhabitants, generally, appear to sympathize with and assist them. It is probably agreeable to our military authorities to let them go over in some force, that they may "bag them," if such a process can be said to be a part of the strategy of the war.

General Pope.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, in a review of the recent fighting near Centerville, charges the defeat of our army to Gen. Pope and McDowell. He says that "Pope was out-generalized. That he neither knew where his enemy was, nor would suffer himself to be informed." "He was warned that the enemy was massing on his left—every soldier knew it, but he disobeyed and denied it; sent batteries and troops to the right, to the center, to the rear, everywhere but where they were wanted—then, in a moment, found himself surrounded, enveloped, crushed, and defeated." McDowell is censured not less severely than Pope, the latter relying upon him entirely. McDowell is charged by the army officers with "either treachery or imbecility."

It is said that Gen. Pope has asked to be relieved of his command for the purpose of making charges against Fitz John Porter and Sumner. We did not suppose it necessary for an officer to take that preliminary step to accomplish such a purpose.

It is evident enough that disorder reigns supreme among the officers at Washington. It is to their jealousies and disloyalty that we must attribute the present condition of our armies.

Of course nothing is known certainly, outside of the national capital, of the truth of the charges of incompetency against Gen. Pope, but the country would like to know upon whom should be fixed the blame of the demoralization of the two armies, which it has put in the field during the past year, and when the guilty parties are discovered, no punishment is too severe for their misconduct.

Passports Abolished.

The quota for the 300,000 volunteers having been filled, and the enrollment of the militia having been completed, the restrictions upon travel are abolished; arrests for disloyal practices will hereafter be made only upon orders from the war department or governors of states. We do not understand from this order that there will be any suspension of the draft, which will be made to fill up the last call for 300,000 militia.

MILITARY ARRIVALS.—The following arrivals are announced in Chicago Saturday: Major General John A. McClelland, and the following members of his staff: Col. Mather, chief of artillery; Major Scales, assistant adjutant general; Major W. Stewart, chief of cavalry; Major Jones, chief of ordnance; Major Ranney, aide-de-camp; Capt. Fitz Anneke, aide-de-camp; Capt. H. Freeman, engineer; Lieut. H. Christie, aide-de-camp; Major Heg Williams, medical director.

THE 24TH WISCONSIN ON ITS WAY.—The Chicago Gazette of Saturday says: "Owing to an unavoidable delay, this splendid regiment did not arrive here at the hour announced in yesterday's Journal, (four o'clock,) but marched through Lake street to the Central depot between eight and nine o'clock last night. The regiment numbers 1020 men—all stalwart, hardy looking fellows—and is armed and equipped to perfection. Thousands of our citizens lined the sidewalks on Lake street, and gave the gallant Wisconsin boys a continuous round of cheering, which was responded to by the regiment with a will. Col. C. H. Larabee, Bibb, Col. E. F. Butttrick, and Major E. C. [unclear] the field officers."

From the Second Cavalry.

JANESVILLE, Ark., Sept. 1, 1862.
EDITORS GAZETTE:—In these times when matters relative to the unfortunate condition of our country seems to engross the public mind, an occasional letter from a former resident of your city may at least prove interesting to some of your readers. I do not see the Gazette very often, but I do not think you have any "regular correspondent" here. I write as time, circumstances and disposition appear to dictate, and not even hoping that I shall enlighten or edify the whole, I write for my own amusement.

The main body of Curtis' army still rests at this place, while roving bands of seceding camp-followers still prowl around, usually in small bodies, and serve to keep up a little excitement in camp, which relieves us from the dreary monotony of camp life which some of the troops on the Potomac complained of so much last fall and winter. You may think we should keep moving, but I tell you the time for active service down here is not in July and August. The weather is too warm; and the exposure to the hot sun, damp nights, and the irregular habits which a soldier in combat with an enemy must endure, would so thin our ranks, that by October we would have but a small force to move. There has been a great deal of sickness in camp here, but comparatively few deaths. Dampness and shaded grounds are here considered very unfavorable to health, yet they are so inviting in this warm climate that it is almost impossible to keep the men out of such locations. The open plain, with a simple awning to protect men from the rays of the sun, is much better for the health of the troops, than cool, inviting shades, where linger poisonous vapors—the seeds of physical debility and disease.

Nearly every day detachments of men are sent out, either to surprise the enemy or capture a lot of cotton. This cotton question down here swells to almost the proportions of the negro difficulty. I have often heard the expression that "cotton is king," and I do not now wonder at the idea, seeing the importance that even a Yankee can attach to it. By some means this important staple of the south I fear has engrossed the attention of speculators in, as well as out of the army, even to the detriment of punishing rebels and establishing peace. By the way, cotton involves some transactions that I think will come up for investigation after awhile. But I do not feel at liberty, neither am I prepared to discuss the subject now.

Some three thousand men, sent out to Clarendon two weeks ago under command of Gen. Steele, met a detachment of Hindman's army near that place, routed them, and took a large number of prisoners. Another affair occurred on the Yazoo last week, which resulted in our capture of a seceding steamboat, 60 prisoners and 5000 stand of new arms, principally Enfield rifles. The guns are now here, in charge of Gen. Wyman, ready for distribution.

Gen. Steele is in command of the forces here, Gen. Curtis being absent on leave. Gen. Washburn is in command of the post, and by his gentlemanly deportment, executive abilities, and many good qualities, holds a high position in the estimation of officers and men.

A large force of contrabands are employed in erecting fortifications here, under the directions of Capt. Hollock. The works are to consist of siege guns, mounted on an elevated position commanding every approach to the town, and, with a few gunboats in the river, the rebels will find it a difficult place to get into. I believe the military arrangement now is, to leave a sufficient number of troops here to protect the place, after the body of the army shall have been ordered to operate in another quarter. These works will be completed in a few days.

I see by the papers colliamants are going on spiritedly in Wisconsin as well as in all the northern states. This is cheering news to the soldier, who can realize what it is to hope for the end of the rebellion. Send on your brave men. Wisconsin, with other north-western states, can yet send to the field thousands of her hardy sons to vindicate the cause of right. Send them on. We will share with them the meed of praise in putting down the rebellion and saving our common country from ruin. We want to show the nation of the old world, as well as seceding generally, that there is power in Jonathan's arm, and that when his mighty energies are awakened, even the venerable John Bull had better keep at a respectable distance.

But there is another matter to which I would refer. The war policy must, and soon will, find other channels. Public sentiment shapes the course of all republican forms of government in war as well as in peace. The people must and will decide upon the course of public events, and their decision must be final. Yet I must confess that many of our high officials evince a vexatious tardiness in comprehending the real sentiments of the people.

While the soldiers of the Union army are kept guarding rebel property and rebel sympathizers, there are unmistakable evidences of a growing sentiment among soldiers and people that that will soon proclaim in thunder tones, that cannot pass unheeded, "You that are not for us are against us. There can be no neutral ground in this contest. The principles of human liberty and the best form of government upon earth are at stake. If you are our friends, shoulder your muskets and offer your blood freely with ours for the restoration of peace and the punishment of crime; but if not, your fate is sealed with the most miserable thieves, traitors and rebels that has disgraced the world's history for ages."

This doctrine once put in practice, will give every man his position. While we are at war with our enemies we want to know who they are, which, under the tent policy that has been shown here as well as elsewhere, it has been very difficult to ascertain. Miserable, cowardly knaves come sneaking to our general and beg,

while crocodile tears dim their eyes, for a guard to protect them and their property from our soldiers, and at the same time have the effrontery to beg to be excused from taking the accustomed oath because it would subject them to severe punishment when their enemies (but really their friends) shall return, and I regret to say that I have learned upon good authority that their full petitions have sometimes been granted. So far as the guards are concerned I know of no one that has asked for them and been refused. Even granted to the miserable assassins on the road as we came from Clarendon, where two of the guard were afterwards found butchered in the door yard, and two others gagged and tied up in the bushes near by. Nearly every planter within ten miles of this place has a guard stationed at his house, I mean those who are remaining; and who dares say that one in a hundred of them are Union men, or are not saying to themselves in the very presence of the guard that is sent to protect them, "God speed the day when those Yankees shall be cut to pieces?"

Their heavy eyes brighten up and their languishing spirits raise at the news of any disaster to our arms, but they again sink into a low melancholy when meditating upon the fate of their miserable confederates. Many of those men do not hesitate to say openly they are seceders, and many of them here, no doubt, contribute largely to the support of Hindman and others; but this they deny and there is no one to prove it against them. Their undisturbed condition during the presence of a seceding army here too plainly shows their sentiments to be here questioned.

Do you tell those men love that old flag our fathers bequeathed to us, stained in the blood of eight years' revolution? You might as well tell me that sentiments of patriotism never inspired the soul of man, that Sidney never lived, the history of Tell a fable, and that Washington never loved his country.

The war policy must then be changed. It is even ruin to hope for a settlement of affairs under the tent system practiced upon our part, which has encouraged more than intimidated them. As the enemy change position, circumstances will indicate the course we are to pursue. If this war is to degenerate on their part into a disgraceful guerilla warfare, as it already has in some of the border states, seeking shelter and obtaining protection under nearly every roof, then let fire and sword do their work as long as a rebellious arm shall be lifted up against us.

But there is another matter which lays perhaps at the bottom of all our difficulties. What shall be done with the negro? Now I cannot say as a distinguished general recently said at Cincinnati, that "I hate a negro because he has been the cause of all our difficulties." I cannot say so for the fault has not been his. It should not be our purpose to hate the negro, but rather in the spirit of humanity seek by honest means to relieve him from a state of bondage and barbarism which he has too long endured.

Whether this rebellion shall or shall not work out a complete, entire and immediate emancipation of negro slavery in this country, we are not yet able to determine. But there is nothing we more firmly believe than that slavery is doomed in this government. That this rebellion has brought to bear influences that will continue to work against the institution of human bondage until full and entire emancipation shall have been completed.

The paramount object to be accomplished by us now is the preservation of the Union and constitution, and the establishment of peace. If it shall require the immediate abolition of slavery in the government to accomplish this, then strike the fetters from every slave; and if it be thought best, provide for his colonization afterwards.

But if we can establish a permanent peace by letting slavery alone, (which under the present condition of affairs seems idle to hope for,) then let it alone. It will be beyond the power of man to keep the negro in bondage when God will he shall be free.

J. C. METCALF.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Thirtieth Regiment.

POINT DONELSON, Sept. 2, 1862.

Let the friends of the 13th Wisconsin Infantry calm their fears, we are safe. There is not the slightest prospect that one of our members will ever be a victim to grape or canister. Do you not remember how the Indian expedition vanished and the New Mexican ditto in Kansas? Have you forgotten that we caused the evacuation of Corinth? Is it any wonder then that the rebels of Middle Tennessee, *skedaddled*? Not at all. One week ago yesterday four or five hundred of them attacked this place, garrisoned by four companies of the 71st Ohio volunteers, and were repulsed and scattered, the major in command setting fire to many houses around his fort, which was a great check. It was a foolish attack and an admirable defense, and somewhat redeems the credit of the regiment. The next day Col. Lowe, now in command here, attacked and drove the guerrillas eight or nine miles, and because his order *blundered*, he had no artillery to cut them up with, so instead of bagging the whole command he was forced to let them go with only severe punishment. That was the day we, the detachment under Lieut. Col. Chapman, sailed up the Tennessee and landed at Fort Henry at sundown. At the levee an order met us to march immediately to Fort Donelson. At ten P. M. we were ready. Rumors were rife, all agreeing that we should see a *fight* any way. Every man was on the *qui vive*. I think I never saw happier men. We had marched hundreds and rode thousands of miles in search of a foe whom we could attack, and now we were within fifteen miles of him. It was dark—no matter. The roads were rough and hilly, we had good teams. The train would lay over, it had done that before. There was danger, we could fight by night as well as by day, and battle was what we sought. I saw every man was happy, except two or three who were too sick

to go along. It was not far us, this good luck. We were ordered to remain where we were for the night. Next morning at ten we started off leisurely for this place where we have been quietly with the exception of two or three unnecessary scares. To-day we learn that four more companies will reach here in command of Capt. Ruger. Undoubtedly we shall move in a few days on Clarksville, but I have not the least idea we shall have a fight. There are too many troops moving south through Kentucky for the effect of the new levy is being felt already. Col. Malony has gone to his command in the regular army. Col. Lyon has not reported yet, and is sick at Corinth, I believe. Major Bigney is at Smithland, and I understand that Co. G, (the Major's old company), is mounted to do scouting duty in that vicinity. Capt. Blake with Co. D, is still at Hickman.

We are in a rough, broken country and healthy ones as far as I can learn. A Union scout came in, to-day, who left Clarksville, or rather within a mile of there, yesterday, and reports only about one hundred rebels there, the balance of the command being on an expedition up in Kentucky, where it is reported that Johnson is in hot water, and Woodward gone to relieve him. The policy gradually hardens towards these scallawags, and by-and-by they will be wiped out entirely. God speed the day!

Hopeing that the striking policy will soon be universal, I am,

DONELSON.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Saturday Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.

Farmers from the upper part of Montgomery county, Md., arriving here early to-day, report heavy firing late yesterday, in the direction of Edward's ferry. They also confirm the rumor that the rebels, yesterday, crossed the river this side of Point of Rocks. They did not venture any considerable distance from the river. The forces consisted of a battalion of cavalry and four pieces of artillery. After a short time they were repulsed. There is no doubt the rebels, in strong force, posted at several points on the opposite shore. Considerable bodies of rebel infantry were visible from this side during the day, and the camp fires indicate the presence of a larger force of rebels than at first supposed.

Mr. Pierce, general superintendent of hospital corps of male nurses, has ordered that no more nurses be enlisted for hospital purposes. The large number of citizen nurses who have generously offered their services to meet the late emergency, has proved sufficient to meet all immediate wants.

Last Night's Report.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 8.

The Evening Times has information that Stevenson, Ala., was attacked, but the enemy was repulsed with great loss.

Athens, Ala., has been burned by our troops.

Breggs has left Chattanooga, and is advancing on Nashville.

The city was greatly excited this afternoon by numerous rumors as to the near approach of the enemy. Telegraphic communication is open as far as Fairmount to-night.

The rebels are reported in force at Williamsport, about thirty miles distant, on the Georgetown turnpike.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 8.

The rebels burned three bridges near Benson creek, on the Louisville and Frankfort railroad, about sixty miles east of here. The train this afternoon went no farther than Lagrange.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.

The Washington National Republican says it was currently reported on the streets and in the hotels last evening, that General Pope had been relieved of his command at his own request, in order to bring charges against Gen. Fitz John Porter and Sumner, and a general of artillery whose name we did not get, for disobeying orders.

The arrest of straggling officers continues daily. In the last forty-eight hours several hundred have been secured and taken before the provost marshal in disgrace and sent back to their respective regiments under arrest.

A person just arrived from Fredericksburg states that on Monday, after the evacuation of the Union forces there, many inhabitants who had purchased boots and shoes from our soldiers for their own use, packed them into wagons and sent them off to the rebel soldiers. It is believed they sent away large quantities of much needed supplies of this description, thus obtaining, to the rebel army. A free colored man was arrested and summarily hung by the confederates in Fredericksburg for carrying away articles for contrabands.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WAR GAZETTE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Sept. 7.

Instructions to U. S. Marshals, Military Commandants, Provost Marshals, Police Officers, Sheriffs, etc.

The quota of volunteers and enrollment of militia having been completed in the several states, the necessity for stringent enforcement of the orders of the war department in respect to volunteering and drafting no longer exists. Arrests for violation of these orders and for disloyal practices, will hereafter be made only upon express warrant, or by direction of the military commander, or governor of the state in which such arrests may be made, and restrictions upon travel imposed by those orders are rescinded.

(Signed) L. C. TURNER,

Judge Advocate.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 3.

Out of the 700 rebel prisoners brought here from the Potomac last Wednesday, over 100 have been sent to the north of the river, and were discharged. They were men forced into the rebel army, and some Spaniards. The remainder were sent to-day to Aiken's Landing by flag of truce.

The appointments should be made untried by any political influence, initiating the congress of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.

Asst. Surgeon Green, of the 19th Indiana, returned this morning from Gainesville, where he has been since the battle of last Thursday week, having remained behind at that time to attend to our wounded. Last Sunday our wounded being in such bad condition, Dr. Green started off to meet ambulances coming to their assistance under a flag of truce, and when within bailing distance, was met by Gen. Hill at the head of his division, who ordered him to return to Gainesville, where he remained a prisoner for three days. After stating his case before Gen. Walter, who came into the yard where the prisoners were kept, he was unconditionally released.

Dr. Green furnishes the following: When the battle was at its height, on Friday, Jackson being in command, the rebel army heavily pressed by our troops began to waver and fall back, when the rumbling of Longstreet's artillery was heard coming to their assistance, and instantly a shout went up. Owing to this circumstance it infused new courage into the rebels, and when this reinforcement arrived at noon, Friday, they made a fresh assault upon our lines, dashing over the wounded of the day previous, who were lying upon the ground without any shelter whatever, and many of whom were badly injured. Dr. Green was informed by the quartermaster of Prior's brigade, the report also being confirmed by others, that the rebels were about to engage the engagement of Friday, Gen. Prior was captured by our forces and given in charge of a guard of one man, the rank of Prior not being known, he being dressed like a private; he, however, escaped by shooting the guard with a pistol which he had concealed on his person.

Green confirms the numerous reports relative to the boastings of the rebels, and says they express confidence of being able to get into Maryland where they expect to get 50,000 recruits. He also confirms the report of the existence of much destitution among the rebels, but attributes the scarcity of food to great difficulty of transportation, rather than being such a great distance from their base of supplies. This is the account given by rebels. From all appearances the division of Gen. Walker has left the scene of the late engagements for Harper's Ferry. No one seems to know anything of the whereabouts of Gen. Jackson, there being a studied silence in regard to him. Gen. Lee has removed his headquarters to a position near Leesburg.

Dr. Green was informed by a quartermaster that although many of the rebel soldiers appeared without shoes, the government has plenty, but will not issue them, as a matter of economy, until the middle of this month. He says it is the general opinion among the men that the war will soon be ended, and they say they will die before they yield in their determination to be what they term an independent nation. According to their own estimate of their own numbers in the late series of engagements, they have not less than 120,000 men, with 400 batteries of field pieces, most of them being rifled cannon. Dr. Green reports losses among the rebels as very large.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.

Times' Correspondence.—From one of the Times' correspondents at Washington, returned from Poolesville, we learn that on Thursday night the rebels commenced to cross with cavalry at or near the mouth of the Monocacy. They brought over two regiments of cavalry, and threw over a pontoon bridge and crossed with artillery and threw out pickets towards Poolesville. On Friday about 11 o'clock a column commenced to cross of infantry and artillery. They were crossing in three places behind the bridge, the water being up to a man's waist. No resistance was offered to their crossing. Some cavalry who were watching them were attacked and chased to Poolesville, where the houses were close to the street, and the rebels were firing at the citizens. The farmers fired upon our flying cavalry as they passed, about dark. Gen. Lee rode into Poolesville at the head of four regiments of infantry, and, guided by a farmer who had been professedly a Union man, the infantry went off to the left towards Frederickburg. The rebel Generals Lee, Hill, Stewart, and Fitz Hugh Lee are with the main army. Their wagon trains were crossing on Saturday and Sunday morning. The farmers are bringing hay and provisions of all kinds and giving them away. There is not a loyal man, with one or two exceptions. Their women received them with flags and tokens of joy.

SUNDAY, 11 P. M.

The following account has just been received from the Upper Potomac, and is believed to be reliable:

The rebel force in the neighborhood of Darnestown and Clarkburg is estimated at 3000, and is composed entirely of cavalry. A body of the enemy, about 1500, crossed the river last night at White's Ferry, and are supposed to be en route to Frederick. Our forces hold the bridge across Seneca Creek, which was not injured by the rebels on their return from the recent dash on Darnestown. It has been ascertained that Jackson crossed the Potomac opposite the mouth of the Monocacy, and passed along the bank of the stream to Frederick. A rebel picket, captured near Clarkburg to-day, says Jackson's force is 45,000.

Hon. Henry Lane and Garrett Davis of Kentucky, are here to obtain certain changes in the management of the war in the west. Advice from Gainesville about two and half miles beyond Bull Run, state the rebel Gen. A. P. Hill arrived there, day before yesterday, with 35,000 men from Richmond. A division under Gen. Walker has left Gainesville for Leesburg. My informant saw Jackson, Longstreet and Hill at Gainesville, and counted 3 pieces of artillery, mostly rifled guns, none larger than 12 pounders. At Centerville he saw a few cavalry only, and a battery which was returning from having, as they said, driven the Yankees away from Munson's Hill.

One of the Times' correspondents left the vicinity of Fairfax Court House about four o'clock this morning. Our pickets are within four miles of that place. The enemy's pickets seem to be within about a mile from Fairfax, in a semi-circular shape on the southwest. There has been no new action there.

Times' correspondence, at Port Royal, under date of 2d inst., gives a report that a steamer, supposed to be the Nashville, had been burned by the rebels in Savannah river, on the preceding Sunday morning. She got aground within range of the guns of Fort Pulaski, while attempting to run out early in the morning, and being unable to get her off the rebels were forced to burn her to prevent her falling into our hands.

Tribune's correspondence.—A rebel surgeon who amputated Gen. Ewell's leg, told one of our surgeons, yesterday, that Ewell had died since. The order for a committee of inquiry into the causes of recent reverses has been countermanded.

Acquia Creek was evacuated yesterday; fifty-eight stores were burned, and a quantity of stores destroyed. The engines, and whatever else could be conveniently carried away, were brought to this city. Before the transports got out of sight a squad of rebel cavalry appeared a mile from the river, and were scattered by shells from a gunboat. A citizen of Fredericksburg, who came into Acquia Creek a day or two since, reports that the inhabitants returned with

in two hours after Burnside evacuated the place.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

CAPE RACE, Sept. 6.

The steamship Norwegian, from Liverpool, 28th, via London, 29th, passed this point en route to Quebec this Saturday evening. The news of the Norwegian is two days later than that by the City of New York. Breadstuffs, with slight decline on all qualities. Provisions quiet. A slight conflict had taken place between the Garibaldians and loyal troops near Reggio. It is predicted that France is about initiating important military movements. The Emperor Napoleon has called a council of his ministers. The Federal gunboat Tuscarora left Plymouth on the evening of the 29th of August. It was said that her destination was Cadix. English journals say little on American affairs.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 6.

Federal gunboats came down from City Point this afternoon, and report all quiet. No rebels or rebel gunboats are to be seen.

WANTSORS, Sept. 6.

(Correction.)—The following sentence contained in the correspondence of a leading journal, was erroneously attributed to the correspondent of the associated press: "It is supposed that in consequence of these changes in the army, both Secretary Stanton and Adjutant Thomas will resign."

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.

Flour market dull and unchanged—5.00 a 15 super western, 6.00a 16 super state, 5.25a 35 extra state, 5.25a 50 common to medium extra western.

Wheat market heavy and 1a 2a lower—1.10a 1.19 Chicago spring, 1.14a 1.21 Milwaukee club, 1.21a 1.22 amber town, 1.27a 1.32 winter red western, 1.31a 1.31 amber Michigan.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.

A letter from our consul at Matanzas states that the pirate steamer Florida arrived at Cardenas Aug. 19th; also that Moffit, her pirate captain, is sick with the fever, and a Spanish war steamer is there to prevent her following any American vessels or to get her captured.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.

A gentleman just returned from the late battle field states that quite a number of the rebels pressed into service on Saturday week for the purpose of conveying the wounded to this city, are still on the battle field, the rebels having taken the horses, thus preventing them from returning home.

BUFFALO, Sept. 8.

Bennett's elevator, situated on the creek, and Evans' shop, on the canal, are now on fire, and the wind blowing a gale from the west.

MILITARY COMMISSIONS.—Lt. Col. I.

Fairchild is colonel of the 2d regiment, vice O'Connor killed, and Major T. S. Allen Lt. Colonel.

2d Lt. Jas. D. Wood is 1st Lt. Co. D, 2d regiment, vice Sanders resigned; and G. M. Woodward is 2d Lt.

RELEASED.—Dr. Ward, of Madison,

surgeon of the 2d regiment, was taken prisoner in one of the recent battles and released.

Since the 1st of August over 650 recruits have been sent from this state to the old regiments.

U. S. SENATOR FROM RHODE ISLAND.

Senator SIMMONS of Rhode Island, the 350,000 man, has resigned. Lt. Gov. GREEN ANGLIS is elected to succeed him during the remainder of the term, which expires next March.

Gen. T. W. Sherman, of Port Royal,

notoriety, succeeds Gen. Phelps at New Orleans.

Hon. John Willard, member of the State

Senate, died at his residence at Saratoga, N. Y. on Monday, aged seventy years.

Ex-Governor Randall was in Chicago

Saturday, and made a war speech at Bryan Hall.

A democratic convention has been

called to meet in Milwaukee on Tuesday, the 23d instant, to nominate a candidate for congress in that district.

APPOINTMENT OF QUARTER

IN CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY.
W. Bick, plaintiff, against Carlos Brown, Laurie Brown, his wife, Edward Imms, Manly Alston, John A. Stiles, John A. Stiles, Jr., Milwaukee Municipal Railroad Company, Milwaukee and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and The Yorks, The City of Hyatt, James H. Hulse, Alvin H. Jones, George H. Bailey, and the heirs of W. A. Whitcomb (all defendants).
 Judgment and by virtue of a judgment of the circuit court for the county of Rock, made in the above cause on the 24th day of September, A D 1922, in which he declares the subscriber, at public sale the highest bidder at the circuit court room in the city of Janesville, in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, on the 20th day of SEPTEMBER, A D 1922, to wit:
 On the 20th day of that day, all the lot described and estate, lying and being in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, and known as the north half of section 16, township number 24, north of range 10, east of meridian 10, in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, to wit: the two (2) acres of land, or so much and such parts thereof as be needed, to satisfy said judgment and the costs of said sale.—S. J. M. PUTNAM, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Wisconsin.
 Attest: F. H. Atty.

CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY.
W. Barnes agent O. B. Woodruff, Jane A. Woodruff, and the heirs of said O. B. Woodruff, plaintiffs, against the estate and heirs of said O. B. Woodruff, defendant.
 Judgment and by virtue of a judgment of said estate and foreclosure of said circuit court for the county of Rock, made on the 24th day of February, 1922, in favor of the above plaintiff and against the above named defendant, as well as public sale, to wit: The highest bid.

THE 24 DAY OF OCTOBER, 1922.
 On the 24th day of the foregoing of that day, on the above described estate, lying and being in the county of Janesville, Rock county and state of Wisconsin, the following piece or parcels of land lying and being in the city of Janesville, in the county and state of Wisconsin, to wit: The south half of section 16, in the west of the southeast corner of section 26,

[illegible]

to the highest, on the steps in front of the
Thayer, on Main street in the city of Janesville,
on the 18th day of SEPTEMBER, 1862,
at about 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day,
aforesaid, deceased mortgagor and mortgagor, to wit,
Jesse H. Thayer, of the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin,
and his wife, as lot number one, hundred
and thirty-one (31) of the plat of the
lot and village (part of) of Janesville, are heard
and deposed upon oath, under the amount due on
said mortgage and a copy of the same, to wit:
J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff,
J. C. CHASEY, for
PUTNAM'S ATTORNEY.

THE COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY - IN PROBATE.
The said court, John H. Palmer, deceased,
and I, hereby certify that by virtue of the
power of an order of Record made to add matter,
16th June, 1862, by the said Court, the under-
signed, as said administrator, with the will annexed
of said, will on

THE 18TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,
to-wit: the 18th day of September, 1862, at
about 11 A. M., at the front door of the Rock County
Court House, in said county, after calls to pub-
lic notice, and after the reading of the order of
said Court of Rock and state of Wisconsin, to-wit: All
the west half of that part of the east half of section
(31) in township (19) north and range
(10) east, as contained and following in
said order of said Court, to-wit: The south
half of the north-east quarter of the south
quarter of the north-east quarter of said section,
to-wit: The south-east quarter of the south-
east quarter of said section, to-wit: The
lot, thence cut thirty-three (33) rods, thence

[illegible]

THE 23rd DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A D 1862.

I declare to the fore noon of that day, the following described tract relate, namely: all that certain lot or lots of land situated in the town of Porter, in the county of Rock and state of Illinois, more particularly distinguished and bounded as follows, to-wit: one-half acre of land lying adjacent west of a corner post that stands thirty-two feet south of the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of section number 40; to said corner post (4) north, of range number eleven (11) east, and north to the full face of the old saw mill, thence east along the full face of said mill to the north line with the north line of said lot, thence west to the northwest corner of said eighty-acre lot, thence south along the west line of said lot to the southwest corner, thence easterly down the point line to fourteen rods in a southerly curve come from the southwest corner of said eighty-acre lot to the southern roots, thence easterly down the point line to fourteen rods in a southerly curve come from the southwest corner of said eighty-acre lot to the place of beginning, with the grist mill and all appurtenances thereto belonging, or no part thereof, together with the improvements thereon and costs and expenses of such sale.—Dated at St. Louis, Mo., the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1862.

Wm. H. Burt,
Att'y.

Witness my hand and the seal of my office, at
St. Louis, Mo., the 23rd day of June, A.D. 1862.
E. Eldredge, Atty.

Sheriff's Foreclosure Sale.

[illegible]

Wm. H. Baker, Edward H. Baker, Emily M. Baker, George H. Baker, Minnie C. Baker, M. L. Baker, Wm. H. Baker, Ralph Pomeroy, A. W. Whitcomb, John J. Edwards, defendant.

And by virtue of the judgment of the circuit court of the county of Rock, made in the above case on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1862, will be sold to the highest bidder, at public sale, at the highest bidder, at the circuit court room in the city of Jacksonville, in the county of Rock and state of Florida.

Wm. H. Baker, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County of Rock.

20th DAY of SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1862.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, at Jacksonville, in the county of Rock, in the state of Florida, this 20th day of September, A. D. 1862.

and to the northwest quarter, and the west half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-two, township twenty-four north, range twenty-two east, eleven (11) east, containing two hundred and eighty acres of land, or so much and such parts thereof as may be necessary to contain the same, and the title of such sale:—Done at the clerk's office, June 18, 1892.
S. J. M. HERTZMAN,
Clerk.

SHERIFF OF ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

DECEASED PRISON, ATTORNEY

CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY.

W. BATHURR vs. C. D. WOODRUFF, J. A. WOODRUFF and C. D. STEVENSON.

Verdict of a judgment of sale and foreclosure of a mortgage on the premises of the above named defendant, to-wit: a certain lot of land, situate, made on the day of February, 1892, in favor of the above plaintiff and against the above named defendant, will sell at public auction, to the highest bid-

THE 24 DAY OF OCTOBER, 1892,

O'clock in the forenoon of that day, on the sidewalk in front of the Court House, in the City of Janesville, Rock County and State of Wisconsin, following places or parcels of land lying and being situated in the County of Rock and State of Wisconsin, bounded as follows: Beginning 5 chains and 2 feet of the southeast corner of section 26,

the west to the center of the highway known as the
wheat road, thence northeasterly along the center
highway one chain and to the middle of the south
corner of the lot of beginning; also that at
other place or places in the city and county afore-
said as lot number 4 in block number 614
Southland addition to Rock County for record
thereof or so much and such part thereof as
is sufficient to satisfy the amount due the plain-
tiff judgment.—Dated June 27th, 1862.

S. J. M. PUTT & J. M. Kerliff
Attorneys. Rock County,
Jyl18m

CINCINNATI, MOKE COUNTY.

ERIC CLUGER against Henry A. Lewis and Susan-
Lewis.

County of Wisconsin, to Henry A. Lewis and Susan-
Lewis: the above named defendants.

are hereby summoned and required to answer
the complaint of the plaintiff in this behalf filed

City of Jaucesville in said county, on the 23day of June, 1892, a copy of which is herewith served on you, and you are hereby notified to appear at said office, subscribers at their office in said city, within days after the service of this summons or you, on the day of such service; and if you fail to do so, the service of this summons, after said, the 25th in the action will apply to the court for relief in the complaint.—Dated July 22d 1892.

BENNETT, GASSDAY & GILLESPIE,
Plaintiffs Attorneys, Jaucesville, W.

County of Wisconsin
CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.
 vs.
 J. M. & Croft against Moore Atkinson and Jane S. Atkinson,
 Defendants.
 and because and by virtue of the judgment of fore-
 closure and sale rendered in the above entitled ac-
 tion on the 7th day of June, 1892, in favor of the
 plaintiffs, the said J. M. & Croft, the said defendants
 named, I, sheriff of said county, do hereby, at public
 sale, sell the premises to the highest bidder for cash.

THE TWELFTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1862.

The hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at tract, parcel or lot of land situate in the city of Madison, Wisconsin, there were present one hundred twenty-seven (127) J. Smith, Bailiff & Stone's agent to the village (twenty) of the amount due to judgment and said shall be paid before the time

J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff,
JAMES C. CASSEDAY &
C. L. HUNN
Putnam's Attorneys.

SHERIFF'S COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY - IN PRESENCE,

A committee of the estate of John R. Palmer, deceased, appeared by their attorney, viz: Victor and in pursuance of an order of the Court made in said matter, on the 15th June, 1862, by the said Court, the under-

WITH LAST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,
 at 10 o'clock P. M., at the front door of the Rock County
 Jail, in Janesville, in said county, offer for sale at publica-
 tion the following described lands, situate in
 County of Rock and State of Wisconsin, to-wit: All
 of the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter
 of range (34) in township three (3) north of range
 12 east, bounded as follows: beginning at
 a point 20 rods west of the southeast corner of the section
 36, thence north thirty-eight (38) rods, thence west
 thirty-eight (38) rods, thence north eighty
 rods, thence east thirty-eight (38) rods, thence
 east (38) rods to the place of beginning, con-
 taining (3) rods will be made known at the time and
 of sale. H. K. WILSON, Administrator, a/c.
 Filed August 21st, 1892. a/sold

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.
 Plaintiff, Philip H. Hart, vs. Jane Donaldson, de-

and purchase and by virtue of a judgment of the Circuit Court of the County of Rock, State of Wisconsin, made on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1862, will hold under the direction of J. C. a subscriber, at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Circuit Court House in the county of Rock, State of Wisconsin, on

THE 22D DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1862,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described real estate, lying and being in the town of Waukegan, in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, to-wit: The southeast quarter of section number one of the northeast quarter of section number six-six (6) in township number three (3) north, of range number ten (10) east, containing forty acres, or so much land as may be required to satisfy the said judgment, together with coats and costs and expenses hereon made.—Dated August 18th, A. D. 1862.

J. C. J. M. PUNNAM
Sheriff of the County of Rock, Wisconsin.
SHERIFF OF ROCK & WAUKESHA COUNTIES,
STATE OF WISCONSIN, ATTORNEY, SAILED

James Durkin, plaintiff against Thomas W. Low-
me and Eliza Louisa Lowme his wife and Gideon
Lowme and Charles Annan, defendants.

For the purpose of a judgment of the circuit
court for the county of Rock, made in the above-
entitled cause, the following facts will be ad-
mitted, to wit: That the subscriber, at public auction,
on the highest bid, at the circuit court room in
the city of Jacksonville, in the county of Rock and state of
MISSISSIPPI, on the 24th day of SEPTEMBER, A D 1866,
sold on and back in the fore noon of that day, the fol-
lowing described real estate, namely: All that certain
lot, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being
in the town of Jacksonville, in the county of Rock and
state of Mississippi, and known by the name of "boxed
number one," and known by the name of "boxed
number two," to wit—beginning one hundred and seventy
two feet of a corner post that stands thirty-one
feet from the corner of section number six (6), in town

ence north to the fall-said of the old saw mill, thence
westward along the north side of said road, thence west-
northwest corner of said eighty acre lot, thence
across the pond to the south bank of the millpond,
thence across the pond to the south side of the road,
thence northwest corner of a southwestly course from
old saw mill, and thence in a direct westerly course
to the place of beginning, with the grant mail and all
the things therein contained, to have and to hold unto
thereof may be sufficient to satisfy said judgment
and costs and expenses of such action.—Dated at
St. Louis, this 28d day of June, A D 1862.

Witness my hand and Seal of Rock county, Wisconsin,
this 28th day of June, A D 1862.

J. B. Eldridge, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Foreclosure Sale.
TENDRUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF ROCK.
Edward H Holcomb, plaintiff, against William S Beck,
John W. Beck, Lorenz V. Plackert, Joseph P. Lott, Charles

[illegible]

THE 10th DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,
at two o'clock in the afternoon, all that parcel of land
situate in the city and county of Rock at the
city of Wisconsin and known and distinguished by
five(6), in block thirty-eight(38), in the original
plat of donation, according to the recorded plat
dated June 4th, 1892.